

Shimamura Co. Ltd.

TICKER
TKS:8227

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$3 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Japan

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: Not applicable

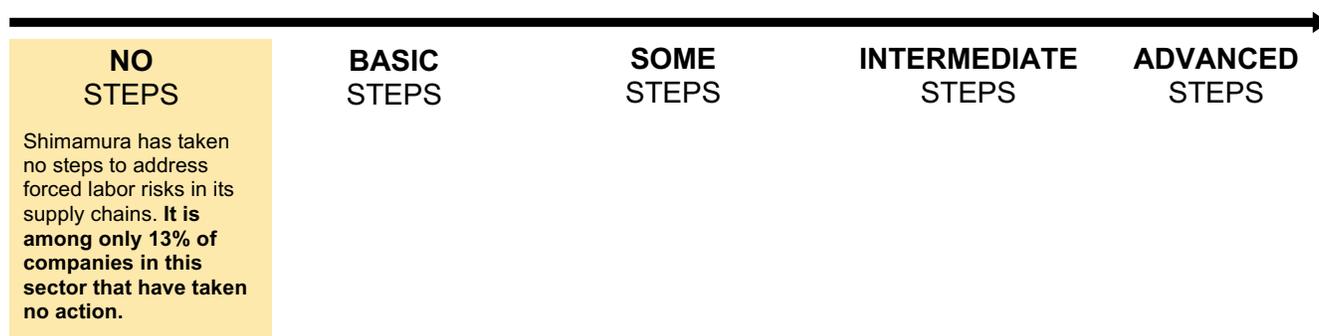
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

TARGETS

None

Shimamura Co. Ltd. (Shimamura), Japan's second-largest apparel retailer,¹ has taken no steps to address forced labor risks in its supply chains. It discloses significantly less information than the global sector average. Since its inclusion in the 2018 benchmark, it does not seem to have taken any steps to address forced labor risks in its supply chains. Other Japanese apparel retailers such as Fast Retailing or Muji disclose taking stronger steps. Shimamura does not disclose the steps it has taken to address the risks of alleged Uyghur forced labor across its supply chain tiers.

STEPS TAKEN TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR RISKS IN SUPPLY CHAINS



SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY

Supplier List

🚩 No

Information on Supply Chain Workers

🚩 No

HIGH-RISK RAW MATERIALS²

🚩 Cotton

HIGH-RISK SOURCING COUNTRIES

🚩 China

¹ Statista, "Sales value of the leading domestic companies of the apparel industry in Japan as of 2020." Accessed 1 February 2021.

² For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's [2021 Apparel and Footwear Benchmark Report](#).

SUBSET OF INDICATORS

	 NOT MET	 PARTIALLY MET	 MET	Policy / Process	Outcomes
Supplier Code of Conduct and Integration into Supplier Contracts					
Management and Accountability					Not Applicable
Internal Management					
Board Oversight					
Stakeholder Engagement					Not Applicable
Local Stakeholders					
Peers					
Risk Assessment					
Purchasing Practices					
Recruitment Fees					
Freedom of Association					Not Applicable
Working with Unions					
Examples of Improvements					
Grievance Mechanism					
Remedy Programs / Remedy Outcomes and Response to Allegations					

Shimamura discloses no relevant information in the English language.³ The company does not disclose addressing forced labor risks related to third-party products.

Additional steps the company could take include

- publicly disclosing a supplier code of conduct in English that addresses the ILO core labor standards and integrating it into supplier contracts;⁴
- disclosing internal responsibility and board oversight for implementing its supply chain policies; and
- ensuring a formal mechanism is available for its suppliers' workers and their representatives to report grievances regarding labor conditions in its supply chains.

COMPANY ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN⁵

No.

³ The company has only very limited disclosure in the English language. While KnowTheChain only assesses disclosure in the English language, the company discloses very limited relevant information in Japanese, namely a code of conduct that requires factories manufacturing its private brand products to adhere to the ILO core labor standards. It further notes that its product management team undertakes checks to ensure that workers' rights are protected when it approves a private brand supplier.

⁴ KnowTheChain assesses whether company disclosure is available in English so that it is accessible to international stakeholders, including investors and supply chain workers.

⁵ Research conducted through November 2020 or through February 2021, where companies provided additional disclosure or links. For more information, see the full dataset [here](#). For information on a company's positive and negative human rights impact, see the [Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website](#).